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REVIEW OF ALBANIAN WORKERS PARTY JOURNAL, MARCH 1956

Editorial

The editorial (pages 3-16) in the March 1956 issue of Rruga e Partise discusses political work with people as a guarantee of success in agriculture.

The editorial summarizes the duties of agricultural workers in 1956 as follows: total surface to be planted, 380,000 hectares, or one percent more than in 1955; yield of the main crops (in metric quintals per hectare): wheat, 11.8; corn, 13; cotton, 6.78; tobacco, 6.5; sugar beets, 160.4; two-row barley, 13.06; and rice, 28. Upon the successful fulfillment of these requirements, the editorial asserts, depends the 1956 production plan for food for the people and raw materials for the light and food industries.

The editorial claims that spring planting is particularly important now, not only because the 1956 state plans make greater demands than the 1955 plans, but also because this spring planting must compensate for deficits in fall crops caused by bad weather and poor work organization. Bad weather, according to the editorial, has also shortened the time for preparing the ground for spring planting. The editorial blames many party organizations and local authorities for being so preoccupied with propaganda for collectivization that they have neglected practical measures for spring planting. It urges a more militant spirit and less indulgence for negligence in the spring planting campaign. Problems, it says, must be discussed "collegially", and immediate steps must be taken to criticize any delays which may result in lessening production.

The spring planting program, established by the Council of Ministers and party Central Committee, the editorial continues, cannot be allowed to become a dead letter. It cannot, the editorial contends, be carried out from offices; it must be followed in the fields, at supply bases, and in villages. Party workers, the editorial states, must not simply register and record amounts, shortfalls, and errors; they must give practical aid in solving all problems.

This, the editorial adds, does not mean that every party worker or Communist must be an agronomist, but that all those who work on agricultural problems must have at least a minimum of agricultural knowledge, so that they need not confine themselves to general talks on mobilizing for work. They must, the editor feels, take advantage of the experience of farmers who obtain high yields, and consult in the fields with agronomists and specialists, whenever possible.

The editorial says that, since the 1956 plan foresees the opening of 9,000 hectares of new land, 2,465 hectares of which will be added to state farms, a huge job must be done at once on organizing the water supply for irrigation and getting rid of unnecessary ditches, fences, and hedges. A large part in opening and cultivating this land, the editor states, will be done by MTS, which, according to the 1956 plan, will cultivate 340,000 hectares of stubble field or about 28 percent more than in 1955.

The editorial asks state farms to organize to fulfill their production programs, thus setting an example to agricultural collectives and individual holdings and proving the advantages of a socialist economy, where production is organized on a scientific basis.

The production plans of the party and government, the editorial asserts, are entirely feasible, because technical and material resources are better in 1956 than in 1955. Success in developing agriculture, according to the editorial, depends on the work of state and party organizations with people in villages, MTS, collectives, and state farms. Only by mobilizing the people,

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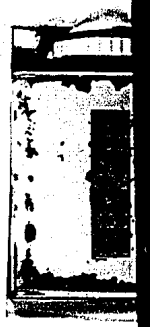

the editorial claims, and by teaching them to solve their own problems can such success be obtained. But, the author continues, propaganda, education, and planning will produce no results unless they are closely connected with living conditions, and with concrete measures of production. Talks with peasants, the author argues, can be converted into action only by working with people in the fields and villages and organizing their efforts.

The author calls competitions among peasants and pledges of good performance healthy signs, but only a beginning. To develop initiative and activity in the masses, he urges systematic organization of competitions and close supervision over the fulfillment of pledges.

The editorialist advises more study of advanced experience. He notes that there are many outstanding farmers in Albania, but that their methods of obtaining high yields are insufficiently publicized. Moreover, party members, who go to inspect production bases, see only errors and shortfalls; they never avail themselves of the experience of an outstanding farmer, he says.

All primary party and mass organizations, the Democratic Front, the youth and women's organizations, the author insists, must be encouraged. Party committee representatives and workers too frequently belittle these organizations, he comments, by taking over their work, instead of assisting them in their duties.

The standard of leadership in agriculture of qark and rreth party committees must be raised, the author notes, because these guide the work of cadres and instructors in villages. But many qarks have too few, or too badly trained, instructors to be of much assistance. This problem, he adds, is becoming more serious with the increase in the number of new collectives which need guidance. He criticizes some party committees which send representatives frequently to form collectives in villages where none exist, and then forget to send assistance to the new collectives, which need directing cadres, accountants, etc. Hence, the editorial says, party committees have a twofold task: first, to obtain the necessary number of instructors and, secondly, to raise their educational level.

The editorial suggests that older collectives can help new ones by sending experienced cadres to work in them when needed. Timely provision of agricultural tools and other means at the very beginning is, the author thinks, of the greatest importance, especially for the present spring planting campaign.

The author mentions that the December 1955 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party stressed the formation of simple agricultural cooperatives, especially in mountainous regions. This form of cooperative work, he claims, is well received by the peasants.

The editorial insists, however, that entry into collective or cooperative must be voluntary. It criticizes some persons who, when trying to form a collective, have no patience with peasants who do not wish to join, or desire to leave after joining. Instead, they "put the peasant in a difficult position by saying 'Anyone who does not join a collective does not love the party and people's authority, because the party and government teach us to join collectives.'" The author admits that much persuasion is needed, especially among poor peasants who say that they have too few workers in the family, or are in debt, or sick. They must be shown, the editorial avers, that collectives are especially for the poor. Moreover, the editorial continues, the tendency among the middle peasantry not to cooperate with poor peasants, because of differences in property, land, cattle, and implements, must be combated. Such peasants, the editor feels, must be taught the community of basic interests between them and the poor peasant, and shown that their own standard of living in collectives with poor peasants will not be reduced, but will constantly improve.

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In conclusion, the editorial reminds state and party organizations that socialist conversion and a great development of agriculture can be brought about only if they improve their methods in directing agricultural workers and strengthen their organizational and political work with the people who do the actual work of production.

The 20th Congress of the CPSU

In an article on the 20th Congress of the CPSU (pages 11-20), Miatc Treska praises the directives of the Soviet congress on the Sixth Five-Year Plan. He reviews past Soviet gains and planned achievements in all branches of industry, agriculture, science, and culture. He asserts that in a short time the USSR will surpass in per-capita production the greatest capitalistic countries, England and the US.

He pays tribute to Soviet aid to Albania and other People's Democracies, and to Soviet efforts for "peaceful economic relations" between these countries and nations outside the socialist camp.

However, Treska says nothing about the cult of the individual or the denigration of Stalin.

Alliance Between Working Class and Working Peasantry

Alfred Uci, in an article (pages 30-41) entitled "On the Road to Great Reinforcement of the Alliance Between the Working Class and the Working Peasantry," discusses the Marxist-Leninist tenets on this subject as followed by the Albania Workers Party. He accounts it a great merit of the party that it has always taken into consideration the changes occurring in any given period, and has recognized the right moment to make the necessary changes in economic ties between city and village.

Although industry is state-owned, while agriculture is largely in private hands, they are, Uci believes, connected by the need of each for the other's produce. To obtain the necessary products for each, Uci explains, the Plenums of December 1953 and April 1954 found it necessary to extend the barter system between city and village in the following three ways:

1. Peasants were furnished the industrial and consumer goods they required as their prosperity increased. In 1954, for example, peasants received 6 times more clothing, 12 times more food, and [illegible] times more industrial articles (agricultural tools, etc.) than in 19[illegible].

2. The state procured the necessary agricultural and animal products for city use by stimulating barter trade, putting surplus products on the free market, offering bonuses to peasants for increased production, and collecting taxes in kind. Thus procurement through taxation, barter, and free trade increased as follows from 1950 to 1954 (in percent): bread grains, 23; rice, 187.8; tobacco, 198.8; cotton, 144.4; and sugar beets, 594. The state procurement fund from barter and free trade with villages was 352 percent greater in 1954 than in 1952.

3. Favorable conditions were created for free, small private trade under state control.

Uci next explains derationing of industrial goods in 1955. A government directive in December 1955, he observes, stressed the making of contracts as the best method of collecting agricultural products. With the few changes made at the beginning of 1956, Uci believes that this system has a great future since it permits the state to estimate the amounts of industrial and agricultural goods available and, by eliminating the middleman, strengthens the alliance between city and village. And, he adds, from the viewpoint of the peasant, contracts permit acquiring cash advances from the state which can be used for his individual needs.

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Importance of Cadres

Mihal Bisha discusses the importance of selecting good cadres in Albania in a 8-page article (pages 52-59). He states that the party has considered the forming of cadres from the working class as one of the most important steps for the building of the socialist basis in Albania.

Bisha says that political beliefs and working ability must be considered when selecting cadres. However, in some cases, instructions of the party and the Marxist-leninist principle on the matter have been violated and party control has been insufficient, so that serious mistakes have been made in selecting cadres. For example, he notes that the party committee of the former Tirana Qark approved the selection of a thief, who had been punished for his crime but who continued to steal, as chief of the finance section in the Fushe Kruja Rreth executive committee. The rule set down by the party that no person without proper documents will be accepted for a job has also been violated, as has been the case in Durres Rreth, in the Ministry of Finance, and in the Ministry of Industry and Mines. Without asking for proper documents, Bisha says, the Ministry of Industry and Mines selected as chief accountant of the "1 Maj" (NSHM, Ndermarje shtetrore e minierave) in Rubik a criminal's son who was living under an assumed name.

Bisha discusses the duty of leadership cadres to check and to aid other cadres in their work, instead of transferring them when their work is not satisfactory. Bisha gives as examples the Ministry of Health in which, during 1955, 23.1 percent of the cadres were transferred, and the Enver Hydroelectric Power Station (hidrocentrali "Enver") in which 57.3 percent of the cadres were transferred. In the Ministry of Health, 17.1 percent of the transferred personnel were demoted and 70 percent retained the same status as before, while in the Enver Hydroelectric Power Station, 10.2 percent were demoted, and 51 percent retained the same status. Bisha remarks that transfers are at times necessary, but must be carried out after due consideration. Also, he adds, personnel who continuously make mistakes or do not make any progress in their work must be demoted and not transferred from one sector to another where they are given similiar duties and responsibilities. The assistant director of the Dajti Hotel in Tirana, for example, Bisha reports, because of unsatisfactory work there, was transferred and given the jd of assistant director of the NTUUS (ndermarje tregtare locale te ushqimit socialist, local trade enterprise for socialist food) in Tirana.

Leadership cadres, when being selected, must be approved not only by their superiors, but also by the personnel who will be under them, Bisha says. Criticisms by employees must be encouraged, he remarks, adding however that those "sick elements" who enjoy speaking against their directors continuously or who think that they themselves are the only ones capable of occupying such positions must be criticized and punished.

Measures must be taken to prevent the placing of friends and members of one's family in positions, Bisha remarks. Also, he adds, some cadres put their individual interests or those of their own sector above the interests of the party; there are cases where cadres are told to do jobs in various sectors, but hesitate or refuse to go.

One of the important duties of the party and state organs mentioned at the second Party Congress, Bisha says, is the education of the cadres and the elimination of the disproportion which exists between the low educational level of cadres and the modern industrial techniques. Bisha reports that 92 percent more workers and cadres than in 1950 are now qualified in technical industrial work, and 92 percent of the workers are now attending qualification courses and workers' reserve schools. In 1955, 740.2 percent more workers and cadres than in 1950 finished night or correspondence 7-year, intermediate, and higher schools. During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, hundreds of higher cadres have

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graduated from Albanian and Soviet institutes and other institutes of the People's Democracies so that the number of cadres with high qualifications has increased 131 percent over 1950; the number of technicians with medium qualifications has increased 151 percent over 1950. Every work center, cooperative, rreth, and qark, must be concerned with qualifying and specializing its cadres, Bisha adds.

According to the instructions of the Central Committee, Bisha asserts, party organizations must enforce their control on the work of every worker and employee in educating himself ideologically, culturally, and professionally. As an example of the failure to do this, Bisha uses the case of Mihal Jorgji, director of the Reclamations Enterprise (ndermarje e bonifikimit) in Durres who, up to September 1955, was not attending any schools. In 1956, he registered in the party correspondence school but did not go to any of the consultations.

A definite shortcoming in the work of preparing cadres, Bisha says, is the failure of the planning and other organizations to study more thoroughly the problem of the needs for cadres, in number as well as in qualifications, so as to be able to take concrete measures for the preparation of the cadres that are needed.

An important task in the preparation of cadres, according to Bisha, is their education according to Marxist-Leninist ideas. During 1956, he reports, more than 90 percent of the Communists in Albania are attending party education courses and state schools. Approximately 1,500 cadres are completing the 2- and 5-month courses every year. He adds that the V. I. Lenin Party School, where the cadres are taught the basic Marxist-Leninist teachings, the history of the Soviet Communist Party and of the Albanian Communist Party, and the economy of Albania, and where they learn about the international situation and the political situation of the Albanian party and government, etc., plays an important role in the preparing of cadres. Since its formation, 1,275 cadres have received instruction in regular, 6-month, and correspondence party courses.

Although great success has been attained in teaching the Marxist-Leninist theories, comments Bisha, party organizations should do more and the cadres should take greater interest in learning party ideology so that cases of registering for the party school and party courses, but failing to attend, will not continue. Also, he adds, the methods of teaching should continue to be improved.

Bisha remarks that the cadres must set a good example in their work. He criticizes those cadres who continuously remind others to study, but fail to do so themselves, those cadres who "knowing that the family is the core of our society and party, ... break up their family," and those cadres who do not lead a "cultured and spiritually rich" life.

Bisha concludes by reminding the cadres of their greater duties now that the period of the Second Five-Year Plan is beginning.

Friendship and Collaboration in Socialist Camp

An article (pages 20-29) by Niazo Jaho on the common bonds of the Soviet Orbit countries claims that one of the most important results of the past years is, as stated in the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the great reinforcement of the economic bonds and the expansion of collaboration between countries in the socialist camp. Agreement between these countries, he says, are new in history, because these states have a common ideology, the principles of Lenin, and one purpose, the triumph of Communism. Hence, their agreements are based on "full and true equality, respect for national independence, cooperation, and reciprocal aid." He instances treaties with China and other countries to show that each country is free to follow the type of socialism most suitable for its development. He contrasts this freedom with the "desire of capitalistic countries to dominate nations with which they make treaties."

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As an example of Soviet principles, Jaho cites Soviet aid to Albania in attaining a strong national and international position, and Soviet "protection of Albania against its enemies."

Jaho goes into great detail about Soviet accomplishments for peace and improvement of international relations, and about relations and treaties between countries in the socialist camp and neutral countries, such as India and Burma.

He contrasts the " peaceful" Warsaw Pact with the "militant" NATO and SEATO, and points out Soviet attempts to make friends with the US.

Because of Soviet aid to the various countries in the socialist camp in all economic, scientific, technical, educational, and financial fields, he asserts that these countries can now specialize in the fields best suited to their resources and economy. As an example, Jaho remarks that Albania is not obliged to develop heavy industry to reach the level of an advanced nation, and is thus enabled to contribute her share to the welfare of other countries.

Jaho gives the number of enterprises, factories, and plants in the People's Democracies and China to which the USSR has contributed, estimating the equipment supplied as 5.6 billion rubles.

Percentages figures on trade between People's Democracies and the USSR and among the People's Democracies are given.

The remainder of the article is concerned with changes in import and export goods, and cooperation in scientific and cultural work organized by the USSR, and contrasted with the "military activities of the US."

Questions About Party Line

In reply to the question from Veledin Jonuzi, "What are the specific characteristics of the industrialization of our country?", H. M. (unidentified) explains (pages 59-63) that the present world socialist system makes possible a great cooperation between nations and a just socialist division of work in order to utilize with the greatest economy, profit, and efficiency, all the resources and productive capacity of a country to increase labor productivity, reduce production costs, and improve the quality of production. Now, he declares, countries participating in the socialist system, are efficiently coordinating production of a number of industrial articles, while each country specializes in those articles for which it has the greatest capabilities, by which it profits the most at home and by exchange with other countries. Under such conditions, H. M. calls each country a component part of the general industrial basis of the socialist camp.

Among the specific characteristics of Albanian industrialization, H. M. mentions the following:

First, the USSR is so strong economically, that it is not necessary for Albania to engage in all types of heavy industry, inasmuch as Albanian plans are coordinated with those of the USSR and other People's Democracies.

Second, Albania is not obliged to protect its own economic independence from capitalistic nations, since its industry and economy are part of the economy and industry of the socialist camp.

Third, the most profitable branches of industry for Albania at present are as follows: mining, petroleum and coal industries, electric-power, mechanics, and construction-materials industries, and the light and food industries. Albania's present capabilities do not permit machine building, and its requirements are met by countries of the socialist camp.

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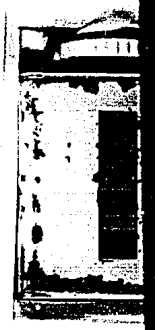

Fourth, since Albania does not need to develop all types of heavy industry, it can provide considerable material and financial resources, manpower, and industrial goods to meet the needs of the masses.

However, H. M. observes that "any mechanical application of Marxist-Leninist lessons on socialist industrialism, any parallelism drawn between Soviet and Albanian industrialization without taking into account the concrete historical conditions of our country would be dogmatism and a distortion of our party policy on industrialization."

H. M. denies that the existence of the above-mentioned specific characteristics means that Albania cannot put into force such Leninist theses on socialist industrialization as the following: that heavy industry is the basis of socialist industrialization; and that production of means of production must increase more rapidly than production of consumer means. He cites as an example that the Second Five-Year Plan provides for a 16-percent increase in production of means of production, but an 8-percent increase in production of consumer goods in 1956.

He calls those propagandists mistaken who say that the main characteristic of Albania's industrialization is that it started with development of light industry, or that light industry is being developed more rapidly than heavy industry.

He defines the party's industrialization policy as follows:

1. To continue prospecting for new mineral resources and to make better use of existing mines, in order to increase exports.

2. To develop electrification by building hydroelectric power plants, and to expand the fuel industries (coal and petroleum).

3. As long as Albania has no machine building industry, to develop the mechanical industry so as to obtain spare parts for industry, agriculture, and transportation, and to produce simple tools.

4. To continue developing the food, clothing, and footwear industries so as to meet the demands of the working masses and decrease importation of such goods.

5. To expand the construction material industry so that it can supply the country with the required raw materials.

In another article (pages 63-67), H. M. answers the question, "Must the production of production means always be greater than that of consumer goods?" from Spiro Jani of Permet Rreth, in accordance with standard Marxist-Leninist theory.

In reply to the question, "What measures must be taken against Communists who do not agree to join agricultural collectives?" from Islam Shehu of Gjirokaster Rreth, F. K. (unidentified) explains (pages 67-70) that punitive measures against Communists who do not join collectives must be considered according to each individual case, taking into account the person committing this fault or error and all the circumstances. The party statute makes it clear, F. K. asserts, that a party member cannot simply agree to the party program, but must work tirelessly to carry it out. He must be a leader in building socialism -- a propagandist to mobilize the masses to follow the party program.

The party, F. K. continues, teaches that small farms scattered around a village cannot rescue agriculture from its backward state, and that the two systems, that is, socialist industry in cities and small production of goods in the country, cannot long endure. He argues that socialism can be built in farming country only by collectivization of agriculture, and hence, Communists who stand aloof or give only passive acceptance to this method must be punished.

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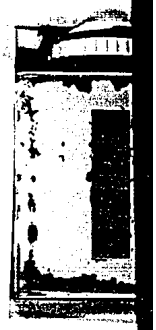

However, he urges thorough examination of the circumstances before judgment of a case. He cites instances of two Communists, who had hesitated to join a collective and were expelled from the party. On reviewing these cases, the qark party committee found the sentence unjust in the case of one peasant, who had only to be convinced to become a good member of a collective, while the sentence was approved for the other peasant because he had not only refused to join, but had carried on propaganda against collectives.

F. K. advises punishment of Communists who refuse to join on the pretext that other family members object, or those who keep postponing entry on one excuse after another.

Questions About Party Organization

In reply to the question "How are mandates granted to delegates to party conferences?" from Hekuran Sevdari of Skrapar Rreth, an unsigned article (pages 70-71) gives the following information:

Delegates to a rreth party conference are elected at a general meeting of the party primary organization according to the rules laid down by the party committee.

At this general meeting, a commission is elected to oversee the voting, count the votes, and report the results to the rreth party committee.

According to the regulations of the party Central Committee, each elected delegate is given a "vertetimi" (certificate), signed by the secretary of the party primary organization, showing that he has been elected a delegate entitled to a deliberative or consultative vote. The delegate then appears before the rreth party committee with his "vertetimi" and party card on the date set by the party committee. There the delegate fills in a questionnaire and receives a provisory certificate signed by the secretary of the rreth party committee and sealed with the party committee seal. This certificate shows that he is a delegate entitled to vote as stated above. The "vertetimi" is kept by the party committee together with the questionnaire filled in by the delegate.

All delegates take their provisory certificates and party cards with them to party conferences.

The article describes the procedure of the mandate commission which, after a number of steps, exchanges the delegate's mandate for his provisory certificate.

In reply to the question, "How do meetings of representatives vote and work in party conferences?" from Pilo Koklani of Gjirokaster Rreth, a short article (page 71) gives the following information.

"Meetings of representatives" are elected by open balloting by delegates of party primary organizations divided into groups according to districts or work sectors, one day before the opening of a party conference. The number of representatives elected by each group is determined by rreth or qark party committees.

"Meetings of representatives" prepare and submit to rreth or qark conferences a report on the composition of the directive bodies of the conference (presidium, secretariat, and mandate commission).

By decision of the presidium, the "meeting of representatives" may call for drawing up a list of candidates for the new formation of directing bodies of the party and for delegates to a congress or to qark conferences. To call a meeting of delegates, it is necessary for the presidium, as the highest body in a party conference, to pass a resolution. The "meeting of representatives" works with the presidium or with part of it; members of the "meeting of representatives" vote in meetings just as do members of the presidium.

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Preliminary studies of candidates are made by the "meeting of representatives" before submitting proposals to the conference. But this preliminary study of candidates for new directive bodies does not limit the right of delegates to investigate and discuss candidates in the party conference itself. Each delegate has an unlimited right to seek to remove any candidate from the list submitted to the "meeting of representatives" and to propose another in his place.

In reply to the question, "How to act when a party primary organization does not have the number of party members required to elect a delegate?" from Myslim Metahaj of Unit No 3202, Tirana, a short unsigned article (page 72) explains that the party committee of a rreth, city, or political branch, when setting the norms of representation for electing delegates, must bear in mind that all party primary organizations must be represented at party conferences of rreths, cities, or units. As all these organizations are not large enough, the author states, to send a delegate according to the established norms, the party committee or political branch must consider the total number of such organizations and arrange proper representation for them.

In reply to the question "Is a presidium elected at plenum meetings?" from Vasil Nerenxi of Korce Rreth, S. M. (unidentified, says (pages 72-73) that a party committee plenum is the highest body of the qark, rreth, or city party organization during the interval between two conferences. In its meetings, according to S. M., the most important economic, and organizational problems of party work are discussed, the plenum also decides who shall direct the meeting of the party conference.

S. M. describes the various ways in which a plenum meeting may be directed, whether by a bureau, a secretary, or a person who is not a member of the bureau, or by a presidium which is the usual method. He also describes the functions of the presidium in orienting discussion by Communists and making various decisions.

Party Chronicle

This regular feature of Kruga e Partise contains five short, unsigned articles on various subjects. The first, (page 89), entitled "One Task to Each Communist," relates the change effected in certain villages in Skrapar Rreth which were behind schedule in animal husbandry and fruit growing, until work was so divided that each Communist was in charge of one job only.

An article (pages 89-90), on "A Mistaken Decision" criticizes a decision of the Shkoder Rreth Party Bureau to punish Communists who neglected night and correspondence courses or did not get passing marks. The article objects to fining Communists for such reasons.

Another article (pages 90-91), entitled "When Shortcomings and Errors Are Not Corrected at the Beginning," criticizes the party primary organization in Labinot, Elbasan Rreth, for failing to stop two Communists from lying, backbiting, and quarreling at the first signs of such conduct; instead the primary organization failed to discipline the Communists until matters were so bad that they had to be expelled from the party.

An article (page 91) entitled "A Party Primary Organization Secretary Is Criticized but Re-Elected" relates the following about a village in Skrapar Rreth: At a meeting of the party primary organization of the village to hear reports and hold elections, all the Communists criticized the primary organization, the secretary in particular, for many shortcomings, including the fact that farm units had few, if any, cattle. However, it was admitted that the secretary had had very little assistance and, with some help, could become a good leader. Accordingly, he was re-elected.

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The final article (pages 91-92), in this section, entitled "Work Is Not Accomplished by Means of Meetings," complains that the Party Committee Bureau for the City of Tirana devoted 15 out of a total of 18 measures to arrange various types of meetings. Some of these meetings, the article concedes, are necessary, but the majority should be avoided. Problems, says the article, are not solved by meetings but by concrete work in educating, organizing, and mobilizing the masses in production centers.

Other Articles

In an article (pages 42-51) entitled "Socialist Transformation of the Chinese Village," Foto Cami discusses the results of agrarian reform and collectivization in China.

J. Furtseva, secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, contributes an article (Pages 74-88) taken from Kommunist, No. 2, February 1956, on strengthening the connection between ideological work and life.

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